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BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 84

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th September,.....1867.
1st Heshvan, 30th October,.....
1st Kislev, 29th November,.....
1st Tayveth, 29th December,.....
and Shevah, 28th January,.....1868.
1st Adar, 29th February,.....
1st Nisan, 29th March,.....
1st Eyar, 28d April,.....
1st Sivan, 22d May,.....
1st Tammuz, 21st June,.....
1st Av, 20th July,.....
1st Ellul, 19th August,.....

Ash Wednesday, 6th March,.....1867.
Maundy Thursday, 18th April,.....
Good Friday, 19th April,.....
Easter Sunday, 21st April,.....
Ascension, 30th May,.....
Pentecost, 9th June,.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal9 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 113. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Seiler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 288. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; E. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; H. Bateman, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month, Front street, between Jefferson & Worsham, 338, W. M.; S. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 8. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

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UTHER Commandery, No. 3. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

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MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. Charles Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. S. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CARPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Chrode 32d, Rec.·.

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oct9 Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.

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A. WRIGHT. L. D. MCKISICK.

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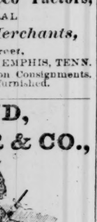

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW CRUSADE.

BRO.·. GEORGE FRANK GOULEY of St. Louis, Editor of "*The Freemason,*" is running a muck in that very positive journal, against the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and that with not too much regard to propriety or decorum.

Much of what he says invites a discussion entirely improper in newspapers read by those who are not Masons: and provokes to retorts which he probably thinks those whom he assails will not like to make, in respect to the comparative antiquity of Rites.

He says:

Our first objection to the "Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite" is, that it is not "Ancient;" it is a modern French concern—it is not "Accepted" except by those who want to overturn the York Rite, or by those who know nothing about it. It is not "Scottish," having been most unceremoniously repudiated by Scotch Masons and kicked out of the Kingdom.

Bro.·. GOULEY is not remarkably careful to be accurate in his assertions. The Ancient and Accepted Rite has *not* been "kicked out" of Scotland. On the contrary, there is a Supreme Council in that Kingdom, of which the very eminent Mason, J. WHYTE MELVILLE, is Grand Commander, and other eminent Masons, such as ALEX. J. STEWART, Lord JAMES C.·. P. MURRAY and G. A. WALKER-ARNOTT, LL.D., are members; as in Ireland, the Duke of Leinster is Grand Commander of the Council for Ireland, and as Dr. OLIVER was a member of that for England and Wales.

The Ancient and Accepted Rite is not "a *modern* French concern." Twenty-five of its degrees were worked in France as the Rite of Perfection, several years prior to 1762. That rite was established at Albany, N. Y., in 1767.

Bro.·. GOULEY does not know why the Rite is called *Scottish*. It is so called rightfully, for sufficient reasons, which are known to those who have the Degrees and know their history.

Since the publication of FINDEL's history, it would be quite as well for Masons of other Rites to say very little about the Ancient and Accepted Rite being modern. The positive statements of careful historians that the Master's degree was not known at all, much if at all prior to the year 1700, (*which are unquestionably true*) should teach them a little caution. One who attacks others had better be sure that his own course is capable of defence. Until about A. D. 1700, there was but one degree in the "York Rite," that of Apprentice; for many years after, the great body of the Craft was composed of Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts, and a Fellow-Craft could be elected Master, and even Grand Master. Bro.·. GOULEY talks boldly about 'forgeries.' We presume he knows that the Charter of Cologne is one, and that some other documents are likewise so, on which "the York Rite" relies as evidences of its antiquity.

What does he *mean* by "the *York* Rite?" Does he mean the three symbolic degrees, as worked in England, or what Bro.·. MACKEY calls the American Rite (which is no Rite at all, because its degrees are not under a single government),—that is, the three blue degrees, the four Chapter degrees, and the two Council degrees?

It is amusing, or would be so if it were not provoking, to hear one descant on the *Modernness* of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, who is a zealous devotee of the Degrees of Royal and Select Master, which were side-degrees of that Rite wholly unknown until about 1800; of the Chapter Degrees, which were fixed up by WEBB not long before that time; and of Templarism, which, as worked in this country, is wholly different from the Order of that name in England and on the Continent of Europe, and more modern than even the Council and Chapter Degrees, besides being not *Free-Masonry* at all,—which is universal,—but a Christian Order; and which, moreover, has not the least right to pretend to be *real* Knight-Templarism.

Modern, indeed! The less Bro.·. GOULEY says about that, the better it will be for his cause. As we have said, the Rite of Perfection, the first eighteen degrees of which are the first eighteen of the A. & A. Rite, was worked as a Rite prior to 1762, as early probably as 1738. With eight degrees added, it became the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in 1801, or before. We do not know when many of its degrees originated. There is internal evidence that many are very old, having been made use of by the Templars to conceal their existence as an Order.

Our next objection is, that it is founded upon fraud and falsehood—fraud, in trying to palm itself off as Masonry by pretending on its Drawing, symbolic, and falsehood, in declaring that its high assumptions of power came from Prussia, and its Constitutions were given by Frederick the Great, when in truth the degrees, as we have them, were completed in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1801, and the names of Frederick and others *forged* to the self-created constitutions upon which the whole fabric rests.

The Bro.·. who wrote that, practices as Masonry a degree that was borrowed bodily from the 15th and 16th Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, *and he calls it Masonry.* He calls his Templarism "Masonry." He calls his Council degrees '*Cryptic* Masonry,' and the Mark, Past, and Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch, *Masonry.* Are *these* degrees guilty of *fraud*, "in trying to palm themselves off as Masonry, by fastening on to the symbolic degrees?" That sort of language is idle talk, *at least* as appropriate to the WEBB degrees as to any others. If *any* degrees above the third, or other than the three blue degrees, can be called Masonry, those of the Ancient and Accepted Rite are the *oldest* of all after these, and at least *as much* entitled to be called *Masonry.*

What right or business has any one to say that only the three blue degrees are *Masonry?* They attack other degrees and Rites, because they think that the mouths of those who value them *are so closed that they cannot retort.* We advise those gentlemen to practice a little caution, *or to say less about their traditions, and to be less pretentious in regard to antiquity.*

The degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite were *not* completed in Charleston, so far as we know or believe. Bro.·. GOULEY knows no more about that than we do, which is just nothing at all. The Constitutions were *not* forged there, so far as we know or believe. Nobody knows where they were made, if not at Berlin, in 1786, where and when they purport to have been made. Bro.·. GOULEY parades with great pomp what he finds in Rebold, and which was all published long ago by LEBLANC MARCONNEY in Paris, and by FOULHOUZE in New Orleans. He has discovered nothing new. It is said that in May, 1786, FREDERIC was not competent to transact any business. That is not true. He *was* competent, and did it, long after, almost until the day of his death. He was not *known*, it is said, to have anything to do with the high degrees. Of course not. If he *was* at the head of the Rite of Strict Observance or *real* Templarism, the outside world would not have been very likely to know it. Bro.·. GOULEY has no evidence to show that the Constitutions were *forged*. We do not believe that they were. We know that before 1786 FREDERIC was regarded by Masons of the Rite of Perfection as their head; for Bro.·. SOLOMON BUSH wrote to him as such, from Philadelphia, in (we think) 1767.

Has not Bro.·. GOULEY sworn to support these Constitutions? No matter *who* made them, they have been accepted and acknowledged as the supreme law of the Rite for near seventy years, at least. Whose has the degrees has sworn to accept the Constitutions as the supreme law, wherever and whenever they were made. When, where and by whom were the old Regulations and Charges of the York Rite made?

Bro.·. GOULEY says again of the A. and A. Rite:

Our next objection is, it leads the initiate into pure Freemasonry astray, and into the boundless fields of abstract and destical speculations and political combinations, fatal alike to the heart and estate of our brethren. Its prime movers who work the wires are to day in a conspiracy to overturn Grand Lodges, etc., and wherever they find one of their victims dissatisfied with the empty titles, rings, ribbons, stars and all other sorts of flummery, they give him hope of power, and if he can be trusted, he is let in the ring, and so ends his Masonic integrity.

We are sorry to have to say that Bro.·. GOULEY resorts to his imagination for his facts. *There is no such intention or idea* as he alleges, entertained by the Chiefs of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and he had no reason, and can have no excuse, for making so ridiculous and baseless a charge. "Let in the ring!"— "So ends his Masonic integrity!"— "Prime movers who work the wires." These are merely libels. We say distinctly that there is *no* such intention or idea. Is any Mason addled enough to believe that Bros.·. A. G. MACKEY, WM. S. ROCKWELL, BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, JOHN R. MCDANIEL, THEODORE S. PARVIN, E. H. GILL, GILES M. HILLYER, LUKE E. BARBER, PHILIP C. TUCKER, JAMES PENN, JOHN DOVE, and others, of one Jurisdiction, and Bros.·. DRUMMOND, JOHN L. LEWIS, PALMER and scores of others of the other Jurisdiction, are engaged in such a "Conspiracy?" Bah! Bro.·. GOULEY counts too largely on the credulity of his readers.

As to "ribbons, stars and other flummery," we believe there are some used in Royal Arch Masonry and Templarism.

Again Bro.·. GOULEY says.

Our next objection is, that its degrees, obligations, etc., are antagonistic to the rights, integrity and independence of all other Masonic bodies, and that it is its sworn mission to supplant the York Rite in any sacrifice and by any means, open or secret.

There is nothing in the Ancient and Accepted Rite antagonistic to the rights, integrity or independence of other Masonic bodies. It interferes with none. It does not confer the three blue Degrees, and its mission, sworn or unsworn, is not to supplant the York Rite. It pursues its own course, and leaves the York Rite to do the same. By "other Masonic bodies" Bro.·. GOULEY means Chapters, Councils and Commanderies, as well as Lodges, because he has endeavoured to induce the Chiefs of the A. and A. Rite to agree not to give the 14th Degree to any but Royal Arch Masons, or the 18th to any but Templars,—a proposition definitely declined, and *hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

We do not say that the Chapter and Council Degrees are not Masonry, but that they are no part of "Ancient Craft Masonry." We have ourselves established Councils. We only say that *if they* are Masonry, so are the Degrees of the A. and A. Rite, and *older* Masonry besides, by half a century. Templarism is not Masonry. No Degree is, that excludes men who believe in one God and the immortality of the soul.

It is quite true that we give other explanations of the symbols than those given in the "York Rite," and that we believe and say that most of these symbols are misunderstood in that Rite. But we do not dream of *supplanting* it. We do not propose to establish Lodges to work the Blue Degrees according to the Scottish Rite. We do think and say that only in the Ancient and Accepted Rite is the *true* meaning of Masonic Symbolism, *and of the Blue Degrees themselves*, to be found. Ill.·. Bro.·. CHARLES SCOTT, author of the Analogy of Masonry and Revealed Religion, and other works, said to us, after studying the A.·. and A.·. Rite: "I have written books on Masonry, and thought I knew all about it; but I now confess that I was perfectly ignorant of its meaning." He was at least as wise and learned a Mason as Bro.·. GOULEY: and no man who knew him will doubt his loyalty to Blue and Chapter Masonry, any more than they will that of Ill.·. Bros.·. JAMES PENN and WILLIAM P. MELLEN. Bro.·. GOULEY is rather a young man and Mason to assail with ribaldry the oldest and among the most eminent Masons in the country. *We* find, after years of study and reflection, *and of refraining from publication*, that there is for us, much in Masonry both to unlearn and learn; and Bro.·. GOULEY has not yet learned *all.*

He offers to give a copy of the *Freemason* for a year, to any Brother who can *prove* that the ritual of said Rite has *not been materially changed many times* in their most essential parts since they were first manufactured.

He is on dangerous ground again. Does he not *know* that the Ritual of the Templar Degree (as Bro.·. ALFRED CREIGH, K. T. of Pennsylvania has *proven*), was wholly and out-and-out changed by American Ritual-makers? that it does not resemble that used in England *at all?* and as little that, older than itself, used in Pennsylvania? Does he not know that the Royal Arch Degree was radically changed by WEBB? and that the Mark Master Degree does not in the least resemble the old Degree of Master Mark Mason? *We* do; for we have the Ritual of the old Degree, as worked in South Carolina before 1800. We will go a little further. Does he not know that the work of the Blue Degrees has been changed in America, so that it is *very* different from the English work and that used in Canada? *We* know it, because we have seen both. Does he not know that WEBB said that he made free use of the Scottish Rite Degrees, in remodelling the lectures? Undoubtedly the Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite have been changed. They have been completely revised; and if some *other* Degrees were revised, they would be all the better for it.

The Bro.·. offers another copy of his newspaper to any brother who can *prove* that the said Rite is *nat an enemy to Ancient Craft Masonry*, and he says:

There is no such thing in existence as an "honorary degree" in a Blue Lodge; each degree is part of one perfect whole; there are "one in three," and the three constitute one Lodge perfect in itself; hence, a candidate must pass through all three to become a *member of the Lodge.* We know that the secret policy of trying to get Lodges and Grand Lodges to recognize the first degree as complete in *itself*, and the other two as "honorary;" is simply to allow another Rite to step in and take possession of the "honorary degrees," leaving Grand Lodges to rest upon an "inchoate degree," and where it could only rest about a year, and then the said Rite would possess *all*, for whatever is "honorary" may be conferred by *any body.* That game will not win. It is the determination of the *Freemason* to unmask the deep laid plans of "Sovereigns" in Council, and to stand by the Ancient York Rite against all the machinations and inventions of the age.

We are sorry to say, that the Brother's imagination runs away with him again. There is no such "secret policy" as he speaks of. We do not suppose that any human creature ever dreamed of trying "to get Lodges and Grand Lodges to recognize the first degree as complete in itself, and the other two as honorary." We do not understand why the *National Freemason* applied the word "honorary" to them; but it speaks for itself, and is no an organ of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. We never before heard that word so applied, nor thought of so applying it. Bro.·. GOULEY has found a mare's nest. The "other Rite" has no idea of stepping in and taking possession of the honorary degrees. The "Sovereigns" in Council have no deep-laid plans. They have no idea of meddling with the Lodges and Grand Lodges. They will, if they please, *instruct* those who receive the degrees of the A.·. and A.·. Rite, in the work of the Blue Degrees according to the Scottish Rite, and as they interpret them: but the paragraph last quoted is merely a wanton and gratuitous libel. Bro.·. GOULEY could not have had any reason to *believe* that any such plan was on foot, or any such "*game*" being played; and ought to be ashamed of having said so.

To what he says about the teachings of the Rite, we cannot properly reply. The Ancient and Accepted Rite teaches the existence of God and the immortality of the soul; and beyond that leaves every Bro.·. free to form his own opinions. It tells him what philosophy has taught in all ages, and leaves him to judge how much of it is true; and there are many men who are quite as good Christians as Bro.·. GOULEY, and who have studied its teachings, *which he has not done*, and understand them, which he does not, whose opinion of them is very different from his. In another respect he errs. It does not propose any "political combinations." It teaches political truth, in its general principles, as it teaches other truths, moral, philosophical and religious; and the Christian and Hebrew stand together at its altars, unite in prayer there, and interpret its symbols, each for himself, according as his faith requires. Bro.·. GOULEY'S *real* apprehension is, that those who receive its degrees will value them more than those of which he is the champion; they *teach* something and are not empty ceremonies, reciting lessons known to every school-boy, or no lessons at all. That he does not value them is perhaps his misfortune.

We have reserved the greatest absurdity for the last. The Editor of the *Freemason* offers to give *five* copies of his paper, for a year, "for any brother who can *prove* that the *leaders* of the said Rite are *not opposed to the circulation of the Freemason* wherever and who never they think its vindication of truth will injure their 'sovereign prospects.'

"We find by our lists that wherever the *agents* of the A. and A. S. Rite have the most influence, there our circulation is smallest, and that wherever the true Ancient Craft Masonry is most beloved and practiced in its sublime and pure ritualism, there the *Freemason* is a welcome visitor, and is handed from brother to brother with the fraternal assurance that it is *their* organ, which sends forth no uncertain sound."

The "leaders of the said Rite" have never troubled themselves about "The Freemason," so far as we know. We have never spoken or written to each other about it. The attacks of Bro.·. GOULEY upon the Rite are not original or novel. It has been used to them for more years than he has lived or is likely to live. They are precisely of the nature of the libels of Anti-Masonry in 1830 and 1831, only less worth refuting. We think we can answer for nearly every one of the members of the Supreme Council at Charleston, that it is not a matter of the least importance to them whether the *Freemason* does or does not "circulate." One member, whom it scurrilously and indecently assaulted with personal and unmasonic abuse, *may* have some feeling against it. If he has, he has not made it known to *us*. We ourself, though *one* of "the leaders of the same Rite," have not put a straw in the way of the *Freemason*; for its libels on the Rite and on the Supreme Council have not stirred in us the least feeling of anger, and still less any feeling of alarm for the Rite. We only regret that one who has, as he admits, received the degrees, does not see that his course cannot much commend him to thinking Masons of *any* Rite. We neither know nor care where his circulation is largest or smallest. We have not lessened it, nor sought to lessen it, and the attempt to *enlarge* that circulation by representing his paper as proscribed, is not worthy of a Mason as intelligent as Bro.·. GOULEY. His passion has got the better of his reason, and he has embarked in a controversy that will win him no honor.

"THUS SPEAKS THE MASTER OF THE FEAST."

Go forth into the highways, beneath the hedges
And gather to my feast to-day the hungry, poor and weak;
Behold! the gates unfolded, the table spread with care;
Go forth, my servants, and bring in the guests
Hung for there.

In vain the doors stand open. How shall they dare to come?
These who have never known the joys or delicacies of home.
These, so unclean, whose mien and garb their wanderings betray.
How can they think the palace hall is decked for such as they?

Go forth, and tell them of the love they scarce can understand,
The love which for the homeless ones hath many mansions planned,
The love through which He starving ones the bread of my life may win,
And precious wine: go forth—persuade, compel them to come in.

Haste! for with desperate jest and song, so many have passed by;
And some, in utter mseiry, have lain them down to die.
And some, a few, with wistful eyes gaze through the open door,
Envying those who wear the badge which once in youth they wore.

Haste! for the hours are flying, and soon the day will close;
Return ye not alone to seek for shelter and repose;
Come not alone, ye favored ones, while scattered o'er the plain,
Your Father's children faint and fall, calling for help in vain.

Thus speaks the Master of the feast. O fellow-servants, hear!
Can they be nothing unto us who are to Him so dear?
For them, e'en as for us, He died: o'er them His heart still yearns;
If ye be cold to them, think not His love within you burns.

Christ's spirit ever seeks to bless, and none of His are we
Unless that spirit in us dwell; ah! think how tenderly
He shelters you from taint of sin, or came with joy to meet
Your feeble steps, when home at length you turned your erring feet.

Ye cannot pay the debt of love that unto Him ye owe;
He needeth nought that ye can give, but would you thank Him? Go
Where His poor lost ones grope in sin, and bid their darkness flee
Before His light. Shall He not say, "Ye did it unto me?"

'GRAND CHAPTER OF NEW YORK.

From Companion Christopher G. Fox, Grand Secretary, we have the proceedings of this Grand Chapter. Charters were granted for ten new Chapters. We notice the fact of different names being inserted in the charters from that proposed; that a good rule is observed not to allow two Chapters to have the same name. We wish it was in force in this jurisdiction with our Blue Lodges. From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we take the following:

"The question, presented to the Grand Council and decided affirmatively by them, as to the admission of a *regular exalted* Companion as a visitor in a Chapter, without regard to race or color, is fully approved by us. A Companion regularly exalted in a duly constituted Chapter, cannot be excluded on account of race or color merely, but any member of a Chapter may object to the admission of a visitor, without assigning any reason, and the objection would be valid."

MISSOURI.

Capt. Jno. D. Daggett, said to be the oldest affiliated Freemason in Missouri, furnishes the following abstract of the history of Missouri Masonry, in a paper read before the Historical Society of St. Louis:

The first warrant of Constitution was granted in 1807-8, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to Louisiana Lodge, No. 109, to be holden in St. Genevieve. Otho Strader was the first Master, and Dr. Aaron Elliott and Joseph Hertick were its first Wardens. In 1809-10, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to certain brethren in the town of St. Louis, to open St. Louis Lodge, No. 111. This Lodge finally ceased to exist, and the next Lodge in that town was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Subsequently, other Lodges were chartered in different towns in the territory.

In February, 1821, in pusuance of an invitation sent out by Missouri Lodge, No. 12, of St. Louis, a Convocation of Masons met in that city in April, 1821, for the purpose of organizing the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Edward Bates acted as Master. A Constitution was adopted; and on April 24th, 1821, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of the following officers: Bros. Thomas F. Riddick, M. W. G. M.; James Kennerly, S. G. W.; William Bates, J. G. W.; Archibald Gamble, G. Treas.; William Renshaw, G. Sec.

The Grand Lodge, being thus organized, adjourned to Friday, 4th of May next, at which time it met in St. Louis, and its officers were duly installed.

From 1821 to 1867, the Grand Lodge of Missouri has had twenty-five Grand Masters, among whom we find the names of Hamilton R. Gamble, Edward Bates and A. B. Chambers. The Lodges in Missouri number 246, with a membership of about 12,500.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, November 8.—The *Tribune's* Frederick, Md., special says: On the receipt of news of the election on Tuesday, the rebel flag was displayed to the breeze at Liberty, a town in this county.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The Democratic majority in Maryland will reach nearly 10,000. St. Mary's county gives 1516 Democratic votes and 39 Republican; Charles county gives 1229 Democratic and 7 Republican; Calvert county gives 855 Democratic votes.

Advices from Mexico to October 29, state that President Jaurez has been reelected. A commission has come in to negotiate a loan of twelve millions at Washington.

At Port au Prince, on the night of October 12th, the Assembly demanded of the Ministry that Leon Montez should be liberated, claiming that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles at Cape Haytien. A mob of six thousand armed men and women surrounded the House of Assembly, who, however, managed to make good their escape. The mob kept firing on the place, cheering all the while for Solnave, at whose instigation they threatened to sack the city. He is taking every measure to secure himself in the permanent occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has decided relative to the act of June 6, 1866, which gives a pension to the dependent fathers of soldiers and sailors who have died of disease incurred, or wounds, or injuries received in the line of duty in the service, that when the mother is the survivor of the soldier the father cannot claim the pension under the law.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the regular force of the Department at Washington now commanded by Gen. Emery, is considered inadequate for the protection of the public stores and will be increased so that they may be ready for any emergency growing out of Congressional usurpation or executive disaffection. It is said the President still believes that the Rads intend his deposition and impeachment. Gen. Thurman, on his arrival, will probably take command.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The Executive Committee of the Conservative party of Virginia have called a State Convention to meet on the 11th of December, to effect an organization throughout the State. The call is issued in response to the wishes of the press and people of the entire State. The very best men of the State are to be delegates, and an organization effected, which will effectually oppose the Hunnicutt party.

NEW YORK, November 8.—In the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, resolutions were adopted favoring the abolition of the cotton tax, and appointing a committee to memorialize Congress to that effect. A committee was also appointed to consider the subject of a return to specie payment in New York.

The *Herald's* Havana special says: "Santa Anna was here, engaged in buying a farm."

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There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

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Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

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Circulars, containing full information, sent free.

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SECOND DRAWING

—OF THE—
Southern Asylum
LAND COMPANY,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
HERNANDO, MISS.,
AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with an unusual success, and we are gratified that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the proceedings were characterized by aspirit of fairness and honor not surpassed by any drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed: J. H. MORGAN,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
V. A. MERRIWETHER,
W. W. CAMPTON,
M. MAGEVENY,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to interest themselves in our scheme. From a long list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis; one block only from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 375 feet front by 85½ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 50x100, in the city of Chicago, only three square ers of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 27 feet of water, situated in Winston county, Alabama, with 100 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed school building, most eligibly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SATURDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 9, 1867

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governents.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotism, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de'cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the civil rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

HAS FORCE CHANGED THE CONSTITUTION?

Has force established the correctness of the doctrines of Mr. WEBSTER, and demonstrated the error of those of Mr. CALHOUN, so that the conquered are under obligations to abandon one and accept the other? Those who maintained the doctrine of State-rights are conquered; their banner trails in the dust; their doctrines have against them the decision of the majority, who may say, if they choose, that they are obsolete.

Undoubtedly the conquerors have the right to change the Constitution, if they wish to do so, and need not ask the consent of the South. That would be a lawful exercise of power. But they have neither the power or right to falsify the truth of history, and to make the Constitution, by a simple declaration of their understanding of its meaning, be other than what it was at the beginning. Force and conquest cannot rightfully become interpreters of the Constitution, though they may enforce in practice and the exercise of powers, a particular interpretation of it that may still be erroneous.

The newspaper press of the North, and its public men of the Radical persuasion, treat it as contumacy on the part of Southern men to adhere to the doctrines in regard to the Constitution and State-rights, to maintain which they unsuccessfully fought. But history gives the conqueror no right to demand that the vanquished shall yield up his convictions or change his opinions. The Algerine never had a right to demand that his Christian captive should become a renegade. *If the North wishes us to accept the Constitution as not a compact between the States to which they alone are parties, but as a Government proper established by* THE PEOPLE *of all the States over both States and people, and acting directly on individuals, let it amend and change the Constitution, and make it say so in so many words.* If, having the power, it is not its pleasure to do so, let it cease to babble about the *exploded* doctrine' and the *'nonsense'* of State-rights, and to regard our adherence to our old opinions as evidence of a rebellious and unsubdued spirit.

Soon after the war we wrote a letter on this subject, from which, with the change of here and there a word, we make the following extracts, because time has not altered the opinions then expressed, so far as we now reproduce them:

The President, we then said, cannot help but see that there are insurmountable difficulties in the way of genuine reconstruction of the Union, with the old good humor and good fellowship. Not only does a great sea of blood undilate between the North and the South, not only are there many accusations of inhumanity, on each side, to be discussed and settled, many grievous wounds to rankle, but there is between the two sections a radical difference of principle, which force, necessity or interest, or all combined, may for the time put out of sight, but which still lives and burns under the ashes, and always will live, so long as the letter of the Constitution and the facts of history remain unaltered.

A gulf of blood may be bridged over, when the yellow corn waves again over the fields of many battles; and States may clasp friendly hands across these, after they have suppressed the rebellious of opinion, like differences of faith in religion, are immortal, and yield neither to force nor bribes.

"He that's convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

We have heretofore said that neither defeat nor persecution changes convictions. Faith, either political or religious, is a tree that grows best in the atmosphere of persecution, and when watered by blood.

The time has long passed when a decision of the Supreme Court could settle a political question, if indeed that time ever was. The opinions of the members of the Court, being known beforehand, have not the weight of *judicial* authority; and hence, and because the dissenting Judges deliver opinions, the decision of "the court" convinces no one, and is assented to only by those whose previous opinions it confirms.

The Democratic party always refused to be governed by the decision of the Supreme Court, that the Congress possessed the Constitutional power to establish a Bank of the United States, and made the denial of this power an article of their creed. The decision still stands equally unreversed and unregarded that a negro cannot become a citizen of the United States. If the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice Chase, were to decide that the doctrines of Mr. Webster were orthodox, and those of Mr. Calhoun heretical, the judicial opinions of the members would be of no more real and effectual weight than their previously well-known private opinions. It is necessarily fatal to the usefulness of a judge, when his opinions are known in advance to be deliberately formed and firmly fixed.

It sounds plausible enough, to say that the questions debated for seventy years, were at length subjected to the arbitrament of arms, and that they are now finally decided, so that the old and venerable doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions are obsolete, and the sovereignty of the States a chimera and absurdity.

But the decision by wager of battle is no longer the final judgment of God. Reason is always occupied in reversing the judgments of Force. There is hardly any political or religious truth that the armed heel has not, at some time, stamped upon; that Force and successful Violence have not, at some time, decreed to be annihilated. But Force is always short-lived. It may impose a creed on unwilling minds; but so soon as it is withdrawn, the convictions which it sought to crush out rise from the dust and re-assume their original dominion over intellects.

The men who engaged most earnestly in the cause of the South, and were most steadfast in maintaining it, were those who, while they conscientiously held, in the language of the Senate Resolutions of 1860, "that, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted *severally*, as free and independent Sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign;" that the *States* "entered into the Constitutional Compact which formed the Union;" that the Union is a Union of the States, and the Senate "represents the States in their sovereign capacity;" and while they held that, as a logical consequence, a State might withdraw from the Union, if the compact was violated by other States; also held that this was an extreme remedy, that could rightly be resorted to only when the violations were material and persistent, and after all other remedies should have failed.

They were those who, therefore, regarded Secession, in 1861, as premature and unwise; though they could not deny the right of the United States to secede, nor that they were bound by that action of their States; nor could conscientiously unite in coercing a seceding State to return into the Union.

These men, reluctantly and sorrowfully engaging in the movement, staked all they had and were upon the issue. We do not argue that their opinions were right. "A man is not responsible for the rightness of his conclusions, but only for the uprightness of them." We only say that they *believed* themselves in the right. It is the sure sign of an evil time when conscientious convictions are sneered at by a free press, that *ought* to be the dictator of free thought; when honesty of conviction on the part of those who have lost, is disbelieved in; and it will be a sad day for the Republic and for humanity, when it shall be established, whether by armed force or by decision of military commissions or courts of justice, that it is a crime for a man to rule his conduct, at all hazards, by his conscientious convictions upon an unsettled Constitutional question, debated for seventy years, and still not finally adjudicated.

It is quite true that we and many others believed that it was essential to the continuance of free government to maintain unimpaired the sovereignty and rights of the States. We believed that in the ultimate remedy of secession, as a remedy in the last resort, was the only effectual and certain barrier against absorption of the States and consolidation. We believe so still, and perhaps always shall.

But a very large portion of the leading men, who, though both, consented to secession, were actuated, not by the belief that it was wise to frame a government in which the rights and sovereignty of the States, including their right to secede, were preserved, but by the knowledge and certainty, as it seemed to them, that, right or wrong, wise or unwise, such *was* the Government; that the Constitution *was* a compact between the States as free and independent Sovereignties; and that, unwisely as they might use or abuse the power, they *had* the right to secede, though it or the sufficiency of the causes might be denied by the other States, and, there being no court to decide, or common arbiter, war might ensue.

The right does not always win. Yet the Northern States, having the Southern under the yoke, require them to admit that they were wholly in the wrong, that their theory of the Government was unsound and untrue, and that secession by the State was null and void, and constituted rebellion and treason in the individual. If it is with this price that we are required to purchase our lives, *we cannot pay it*; for the simple reason that our convictions are otherwise. We can, at the utmost, only play the hypocrite, and *pretend* to be converted.

These convictions are as strong as they ever were. They are omnipotent. We may ignore them, and profess others; but they are imperishable as adamant, and we shall of necessity re-assert them as soon as the pressure of force is removed.

Nor can these convictions be crushed out by permitting the negro race to vote that they are not well founded. No number of votes can settle it that the Constitution means or does not mean this or that; and the masses are never the authors of revolutions, but the instruments by which they are carried forward. It is the Heas of the thinkers that so ascend to dominion, afterbeing long anathematized by Power, and ridiculed or persecuted by Power's parasites.

The conquest of ideas by Force is never complete and final. The Union cannot be *permanently* consolidated by violence and the grasp of the mailed hand. Admit the doctrine of State Rights and State Sovereignty to be error and heresy. What then? Who shall decide, in the last resort, what *is* Error and what is Truth? Have Errors no vitality? Do they not live long and grow? There are fifty false dogmas in religion to one true one; and yet all have alike survived the assaults of the ages, and still wrangle among themselves, each claiming to be true, perhaps the falsest of all the most generally acknowledged. To-day a tenet is feeble and submissive. It seems easy to tread it out. To-morrow it springs suddenly up into gigantic proportions, and marches at the head of conquering armies, against the old Error or the old Truth.

It is not wise to despise any creed as impotent, how completely soever its adherents may seem to be subjugated or even exterminated. The faith was never crushed out in that way. The great and immense fact still remains, that the Constitution is now precisely what it was in the beginning, and that the questions, who made it and were the parties to it, and *what it is*, and what it *means*, must be determined in the same manner as heretofore. Force has decreed that a State shall not exercise the right, if it *be* a right, to secede. But, in the nature of things, Force is without jurisdiction to decide that a State has not the *right* to secede. The functions of Force and Reason are entirely distinct.

We are required, as a condition precedent to pardon, to *swear* to support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. We do *not* swear to support it as construed by Force. If we are *also* sworn to support the Presidential Proclamations of Emancipation, the laws of our State, the acts or particular acts of Congress, or even the Constitution of our State, it is, of course, understood that the oath, as to these, is secondary, and contains by implication the clause, "*So far as these are not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, which is, within its sphere of operation, the supreme law.*"

No human power can absolve us from this oath. The authority of force stops there, overawed. In the absence of judicial decision on any point, we must follow our judgment and conscientious convictions, or be perjured. Where the Supreme Court *has* decided, we are bound to hold the point as settled, and to support the Constitution as construed by it. Only in the clearest case, as when the twelve judges of England decided that James the Second had the dispensing power, could we rightfully follow our convictions, as against a decision of the constitutional court of last resort. In the absence of any such conviction, we must hold that, under the Constitution, a negro or mulatto cannot be or become a citizen of the United States.

The doctrine of State sovereignty *cannot* become obsolete. If a judge, sworn by the oath we have taken, to support, protect, and defend the Constitution, is called upon, in a civil or criminal case, where private rights depend upon the question, to determine whether the Constitution is a compact between the States, or a "government proper," established by the *people of all the States as one people, over States* and people alike, he has precisely the same materials wherewith to make up his judgment as if he had been called upon to decide before the war. His oath will forbid him to accept, as even *prima facie* correct, the judgment rendered by force on the field of battle, or the mandate of provost marshal, general, or President. The same duty devolves upon every one of us.

And, without saying that it would or would not be *right*, we *can* say that it is *certain*, that a decision by the Supreme Court, as now constituted, would not settle the question. The decision in the Dred Scott case settled nothing. The opinion of the Chief Justice would change nobody's convictions. He could only repeat what Mr. Webster said long ago, as well as any man could say it.

Still, it may be that a vast majority of the people of the United States, and nine of the thirteen old States themselves, *have* declared it to be their will and determination, that for the future the United States shall be one nation; that the States shall no longer possess the essential attributes of sovereignty;" that there shall no longer be a "constitutional compact between the States" but "a Government proper, acting directly upon individuals, and created, over the States and individuals alike, by the people of all the States;" and that no one State, nor any number of States, shall have the right to withdraw from the Union for any cause whatever; because it is not a Union of States.

If this is decreed, it is the decretal of power, which is as legitimate a source of government as compact is. If we must submit to it, *we have the right to ask that the Constitution be made to read as we are to understand it.*

And yet, in the same breath, the Northern States, declaring this to be their *will*, demand that we shall *swear* to support, protect and defend the Constitution as it always was and stillis. That is, while uttering the old imperial formula, "*Sic volo, sic jubeo; stet pro ratione voluntas,*" they demand, with a strange inconsistency, that we shall swear not to regard the interpretation ordered by force, but shall construe the instrument as our judgment and reason and the facts of history require, precisely as it was the duty of Marshall and Story to do, upon the Supreme Bench. Force swears us *not* to follow its construction. How *can* we, under this oath, abandon our understanding and interpretation of the Constitution? How *can* we hold the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison and Macon, to be heresy? Power may legitimately change the letter of the Constitution, but it cannot retain the letter unimpaired, and decree a different construction. The Ecclesiastical power, in attempting to do that as to the Scriptures, has always failed.

Surely it is a strange folly to demand, as the Northern press does, that the Southern leaders be not pardoned, until they prove their faith by their works, and admit that the Ordinances of Secession were nullities, State Sovereignty a chimera, and our whole Constitutional creed an error. It may be that this would only be to admit the truth. We do not now argue that it would not. Mohammedanism may be true, or Christianity. The Christian may repeat the formula, "*God is God, and Mohammed is his prophet,*" or the Moslem may recite the Athanasian creed, when forced orders or the bastinado compels; but each will retain his old faith in the core of his heart, and profess it as soon as it is safe to do so.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[COMMUNICATED.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7, 1867.

TO His Excellency, W. G. BROWLOW:

I need not apologize to you for a candid expression of my views upon the great questions which the late war has forced upon us, and which demand and must receive a speedy solution.

The great question of universal suffrage which looms above, and absorbs every other question, must be settled by the Nation first of all, and must be settled speedily. In the course of events, our personal relations have been rendered peculiar; and I feel assured that however variant our opinions may be, you will never question my sincerity, or doubt my earnest desire to aid you in the discharge of the perplexing duties which now devolve upon you as Governor of Tennessee. If you felt free to disregard the opinions and prejudices of the leaders of the party of which you are the recognized head, I would appeal to your *heart* and *head* in this fearful crisis, with full faith in the power of truth and reason to elevate your political course above all personal and party considerations; but I must not forget that you are surrounded by influences which may, in a great degree, paralyze the force of facts indisputable, and of arguments unanswerable. Nevertheless, trusting to your earnest desire to do all you can to guide "the Ship of State" safely through the storm; and trusting to your legitimate influence upon the co-ordinate branches of the Government of which you are the chief, I am constrained to invoke your earnest investigation of the actual condition of the country, and the ruinous consequences which must inevitably flow from the adoption of universal suffrage, "at this time and under existing circumstances."

The Hon. Thad. Stevens, one of the great champions of universal suffrage, has published what he regards as the best argument that can be made in support of his theory. But, with all due respect for his great age and for his great reputation as a leader of men and measures, I am fully warranted in declaring that his argument demonstrates the absurdity of forcing negro suffrage upon the Southern States so long as the other States in the Union refuse to adopt it.

Upon the assumption that negro suffrage (which seems to be all that he means by universal suffrage) is wholly established by the power of the sword in the Southern States, Mr. Stevens says: "While municipal institutions might be granted, with self control for convenience, it was never intended that one-half of the nation should be governed by one set of laws, and the other half by another and conflicting set on the same subject. The laws, the principles which was to apply to the dwellers on the Penobscot was to apply to those on the Savannah and Susquehannah, else the declaration would have proclaimed that one—the people of the Penobscot or Susquehannah—were born free and equal, and those on the Savannah with a modified equality."

Now, let us put aside all party and sectional prejudices, and, as honest, sensible men, apply this great argument of Mr. Stevens' to the case at bar, as the lawyers say.

Mr. Stevens, and his Radical wing of the great Republican party, forced Congress to propound this revolutionary principle to the States of the Union, both "loyal" and "rebel," not with the view of adopting it in its full scope—but just wide enough to include the male negroes twenty-one years of age. They shut the gate against the female negroes, whether maids, widows, or married women. They shut the gate against a vast number of white men, without trial or conviction of any crime. They shut the gate against all the white males, their sons under twenty-one years, and all their daughters, of every age, no matter how much taxes they pay to support the Government. They shut the gate against ——. No, I am not sure that they shut the gate against idiots and madmen.

The loyal States that have responded to this proposition have indignantly repudiated this monstrous perversion of the great principle of American liberty; and now, no man who has any regard for his reputation for common sense or common honesty, will say that there is the remotest possibility of forcing negro suffrage upon the Western and Northern States of the Union, either by the ballot-box or by the sword. Now, suppose it were possible to force negro suffrage upon the Southern States, at the point of the bayonet, as contemplated by the Congressional plan of reconstruction, what would become of Mr. Stevens' "Penobscot" argument? Won't there not be one law for one part of the Union and a conflicting law, on the same subject, for the other part of the Union? Won't such an arrangement be a Union upon Republican principles? Mr. Stevens has shown, by his great argument, that it would not; and, as an honest man, with the lights now before him, he is bound to have himself *carried* to Washington, to exert his great influence upon Congress to repeal the negro suffrage clause in their reconstruction acts.

In this same extraordinary letter, Mr. Stevens says: "Whatever construction shall be given to the Constitution in its present condition by this Congress, and those nearest the great events which have modified it, will be likely to be accepted through future time, as its true meaning. It is, therefore, important that the most beneficent interpretation should be given to it, and that it should be most liberally construed, so as to secure all human rights. Now, if Mr. Stevens had been in a condition to reason logically upon this subject, he would have perceived that his argument, applied to the Declaration of Independence, must forever exclude his interpretation of that instrument. Every one knows, or ought to know, that not only those nearest the great events which called forth the declaration of Independence, but the very men who signed it, and pledged themselves, their fortunes and their sacred honor to maintain it—forever established its interpretation—and beyond all question, settled the question of slavery.

The Articles of Confederation between the States by which they established a general Government were adopted by the States, each acting in its sovereign capacity, holding and maintaining as an element of Republican system, the institution of African slavery. The constitution of the United States ordained by the separate action of the States, "to form a more perfect Union" recognized and provided for the institution of slavery, and secured to all the debates in the Convention that framed the Constitution, not one word was ever uttered from which it could be inferred that the African race, then held in bondage by nearly all the States, were included in the Declaration of Independence as a part of the people whose political rights had been invaded by British usurpers. According to Mr. Stevens' argument, (which is unanswerable), the interpretation given to the Declaration of Independence by the fathers of the Republic in their organization of the Government of the United States must be the true one, and it is absurd to contend, at this late day, for any other interpretation. If Mr Stevens' interpretation had been adopted at that time, it would have been comparatively harmless; and it is probable that the African race in this country would by this time have become nearly extinct, under the operation of the physical causes which are now rapidly diminishing their numbers since their emancipation. But it is impossible to conceive of anything more reprehensible in morals, or in policy, than would have been the conduct of our fathers if they had deliberately postponed the execution of this great act of justice to the African race until after the institution of African slavery should become a great element in the industrial and political economy of the United States—until the agricultural, mechanical and commercial interests of this country, and of the civilized world had reached a point of development which it is not possible he maintained without maintaining this system of labor. That, then, as an illustration of the vanity of all things earthly, the world might be convulsed by the sudden discovery that slavery is, and always has been, opposed to natural justice and a sin against the Great Ruler of the Universe, and was so pronounced by the Declaration of Independence.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the closing paragraph of your message to the Legislature now in session: "Destiny and events, God and history have assigned to Tennessee an important position to the great work of restoring the Union."

If an apology was necessary for this appeal to you, the vast power of Tennessee for good or evil in the present fearful crisis would be sufficient. Surrounded, almost, by the States of the Union now held, and controlled, as conquered provinces, Tennessee is in a position to *feel* the blighting influence of negro suffrage, and as her voice can be heard in Congress in her own behalf, and the behalf of her sister States, whose system of labor has been destroyed with her own, and whose peace and prosperity depends upon the immediate *arrest* of the measure which is rapidly culminating in a war of races, which must inevitably end in the desolation of Tennessee, in common with her sister States, now groaning under the crushing power of an infuriated party in Congress. The voice of Tennessee ought to be raised in *solemn protest* against the further execution of this cruel measure, until the whole subject can be calmly reviewed. Any other course will, in a short time, bring on a conflict in Washington between the friends of the Constitution, and the reckless followers of the Radical leaders in Congress.

Sincerely hoping that you will clearly and promptly pursue the course best calculated to promote the peace, happiness and honor of the State of Tennessee, and of the United States,

I remain truly yours,
B. R. AUSTIN.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, November 6.

Mr. Carey presented a memorial signed by G. W. Acree, President Memphis Dental Association, W. H. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the Central State Dental Association, R. Russell, and S. J. Cobb, Chairman of the Nashville and the Tennessee Associations, accompanied by a bill on the subject, asking such legislation as is necessary to prevent quackery in Dentistry, by requiring practitioners in Dental Surgery to be thoroughly learned in anatomy, physiology, pathology and chemistry, and requiring the practitioner to have a diploma from some Dental College or a certificate from an examining Board of this State, which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Senator Wisener, Chairman of the Judiciary and the Select Committee on the 16th section of the franchise law, presented a lengthy and elaborate report, arguing the unconstitutionality of the 16th section of the franchise act, and presented a bill in lieu of said section in accordance with said report.

On motion of Senator Rodgers, 500 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

A bill allowing guardians to invest the money of their wards in United States bonds, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to compel the attendance of witnesses in certain cases passed its third reading.

HOUSE—NEW BILLS.

By Mr. Bosson—A bill to amend the revenue laws of this State. The bill imposes an annual privilege tax of five hundred dollars on all Banking houses, Insurance Companies, doing a banking business, and Brokers and dealers in money, notes or bills of exchange; also a tax of one per cent. per annum upon the capital invested, and one half per cent. upon the average amount of undrawn deposits. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means.

By Mr. Taylor—A bill to amend the act amending the charter of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Bosson—A joint resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate and report the condition of the accounts of railroad companies at the time of their surrender to Receivers, and also to investigate into the accounts of receipts and disbursements of Receivers of railroads, and the expenses of conducting or running said roads.

Passed, and Messrs. Bosson, Hamilton of Shelby, and Reeves were appointed on the part of the House.

Senate Bill No. 2—To secure to the laborer his just rewards for work or labor done. Referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill No. 30—To repeal the joint resolution offering a reward for the apprehension of Isham G. Harris. Passed second reading

Senate Bill No. 39—To improve the facilities of voting. The bill provides that the polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock a.m. and closed at 5 p.m; establishes four new voting places in Memphis, and prohibits Judges of elections and others from asking voters irrelevant questions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill No. 1—Providing that on trials of actions of detinue, trover or trespass may be read in evidence and have the force of a deed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill No. 13—To incorporate the Tennessee Banking and Real Estate Association. Passed second reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House Bill No. 59, extending the corporate limits of the city of Memphis, creating two new wards, and providing hereafter that voters shall not be subjected to a municipal registration, but shall only be required to present the certificate of the Assessor of Registration of Shelby county, and prove they are citizens of Memphis. Passed.

House Joint Resolution No. 26, requesting the Governor to issue writs of election to the State at large, for the election of one additional Representative to the United States Congress, to which it claimed the State is entitled by virtue of the enfranchisement of forty thousand colored voters. Passed on second reading.

MRS. LUCY O. JONES, the mother of Gen. IRA P. JONES, one of the editors of the Nashville *Union and Dispatch*, died near Shannon, Miss., on the 27th ult., aged sixty-six years.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly of the Southern States will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, on the 21st inst. The subject of Church Union will come up for deliberation.

JUDGE ADAMS, of the Circuit Court at Chattanooga, has granted a *mandamus* compelling the Mayor and Aldermen of Chattanooga to levy and collect a tax sufficient to pay the Metropolitan Police of that city for their services.

JUDGE JNO. S. BRIEN, of Nashville died at his residence near that city on the 6th inst. Judge BRIEN ranked among the most distinguished lawyers and able debaters in our State. He has occupied the position of Chancellor in the Middle Division of the State, and of Representative in the Legislature from Tennessee. He was beloved and respected for purity in private life, suave manners and amiable and kindly disposition.

THE SOLID MEN OF NASHVILLE.

JOHN OVERTON pays the largest income tax in Davidson county, the amount upon which he is taxed being $32,447. Judge J. M. LEA pays upon an income of $24,718; Mrs. W. A. Cheatham, upon income of $17 601; Jacob McGavock upon an income of $13,526; W. O. Mur free upon an income of $10,950; W. H. Morgan upon an income of $10,766; J. M. Hill, $10,285; A. G. Adams, $10,173; Daniel F. Carter, $9520; Samuel Watkins, $8375; James Whitworth, $8168; James B. Craighead, $7552; W. R. McFarland, $7464; D. Weaver, $7268; A. L. P. Green, $7132; J. B. Knowles, $6796; W. F. Cooper, upon an income of $10,977.

THE Nashville *Gazette* announces its preference as Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, of GEORGE H. PENDLETON of Ohio, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of Massachusetts. The ticket is certainly unexceptionable to every citizen who regards great ability, unswerving devotion to constitutional principles and spotless purity as constituting the highest claims to the highest official preferment. Mr. PENDLETON is certainly one of the first, if not the very first statesman in the Union, and there is added to it a moral heroism which fitly points him out as the leader of the party whose mission it is to restore the Gov. ernment of our fathers.

Mr. ADAMS inherits the genius and ability of his great ancestors, and has, from the first, taken pronounced and decided ground against the Agrarian Ethiopian party. He is the son of CHAS. FRANCIS, and the grandson of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

—By a recent decree, all citizens of Mexico are required to serve in the army for five years.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8—Sales to-day, 2200 bales; sales for the week, 10,559 bales. Demand active and prices firmer; for Middling Orleans, 18½c. The receipts to-day, 7037 bales; the receipts for the week, 15,062 bales. Stock on hand and on shipboard, 41,097 bales. Sugar, Louisiana, fully fair, 14½; prime, 15½; supply light; Cuba is more active. Louisiana sold as soon as landed, fair to choice, at 86@93c. Muscovado flour dull. Small sales, single extra, at $10 50, and double at $11 75. Corn, very little in market for 45@50c. Oats, 78@80c. Pork dull, offered at 23c on landing with no buyers. Bacon, only jobbing trade—shoulders at 14½c, clear rib, 17½; clear at 18½. Lard, no sales—nominally unchanged. Gold, 38½@3c. Sterling, 47@48. Bank nominal, no transactions. York Sight at ⅛ discount.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Cotton, firmer and more active; sales, 3000 bales at 19c. Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, dull. Corn, in demand. Whisky, 30c in bond.

Stocks closed steady. Tennessee 6's, without coupons, 66; North Carolina 6's, 71; Georgia 7's, 83.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—Flour firm. Corn in good demand. Mess pork dull at $20. Shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 16½@16¾c. Lard, 12c.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—Flour, $8 25. Corn, in bulk, 60c; shelled, 70c; old corn, $1. Mess pork, $20. shoulders, 13½c; clear sides, 17½c. Lard, 12½c.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GAREY.—The friends and acquaintances of WM. G. W. GAREY are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Central Methodist church at 9 o'clock a.m.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

To Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Collierville Lodge, No. 151:

We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Lodge, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe to remove from this life our highly esteemed Brother and Senior Warden, W. T. Farly, and

WHEREAS, It is an ancient and honored custom to perpetuate on the records of the Lodge a lasting testimonial of our affection and regard for worthy deceased Brethren, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with meek humility to the decree of an All-wise Providence, which has taken from our midst our beloved Brother, who was in the prime of life and usefulness, at the same time, pay to his memory the tribute of sorrow which Nature demands, and mourn his loss as that of one who in all the relations of life proved himself an upright man and true Mason, of strict integrity, free and of honor, and of a kindly, genial heart, which not only endeared him to all with whom he had familiar intercourse, but also prompted him to many acts of disinterested kindness and generosity;

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved and stricken family, in this the hour of their deepest affliction;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of the Lodge, and be furnished the family of the deceased;

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy to the Memphis APPEAL for publication.

J. T. ATKINS,
J. LAKE,
W. A. LOSONS,
Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

BOARDING—

Gentlemen single or with families can obtain board with, or without, rooms furnished or unfurnished, by application at 49 Poplar street.
nov9 1w

GEO. W. MORRIS, Fayette Co., Tenn.
WM. M. CHEWNING, Fayette Co., Tenn.
JOHN A. LEA, Memphis, Tenn.
J. J. ALCORN, Fayette Co., Tenn.

MORRIS, LEA & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
225 Second Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ *Orders Promptly Filled.*
nov9 1m

REMOVAL.
J. S. Shaw & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON & STEEL,
STOVES AND CASTINGS,
233 SECOND STREET.
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Builders' Mantling, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, Wagon, Dray, Farming Implements of all kinds.
Sell at small profits, and flatter ourselves that we can offer superior inducements to all wanting goods in our line.
WE BUY FOR CASH.

MENKEN BROTHERS
WILL EXHIBIT
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
PARIS MADE
CLOAKS,
FRENCH DRESS
GOODS,
NEW
TRIMMINGS,
NEW BUTTONS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

These Goods are Elegant, Desirable and Cheap.

We invite our Customers to give them their immediate attention.

—ALSO—
Fresh Novelties
IN FANCY GOODS OF
Foreign and Domestic Make.
nov9

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the will of J. L. Bolton, deceased, I will, as administrator, with the will annexed, of his estate, sell at public auction, on the premises,

On Monday, December 16, 1867,

The plantation or farm and lands belonging to said estate, being about seventeen or eighteen hundred acres, on Big Creek, in Shelby county, Tenn., about seventeen miles north of Memphis. Before the day of sale the lands will be subdivided and plotted into convenient tracts for sale, of which notice will be given by handbills.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth cash; balance on six, twelve and eighteen months' time, with interest. Personal security on the six months' payment will be required, and a trust deed on the land for all the time payments, with right of redemption waived.
F. M. CASH,
Administrator of J. L. Bolton, deceased, with will annexed.
nov9 3dwtds

REMOVAL.
EDWARD WARBURG,
Has removed to
14 MADISON STREET,
Over First National Bank. nov7 3t

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, November 8—There seems to be great misapprehension in regard to the laws governing military organizations in this city and throughout the South. The fact is, they are all without warrant of law. An old act of Congress provides that all military volunteer organizations in the District of Columbia shall be under the control of the President, who is authorized to commission the officers; and is, in fact, clothed with like powers of State as are Governors in the control of their local militia. These forces here, white and black, have been organizing contrary to this law—their officers have not been commissioned by the President—they are responsible to no one, hold drills, have public parades, etc. That President regards these organizations as dangerous in their character, and they must be suppressed. His order is directed against both whites and blacks. He has also ordered the increase of regulars, garrisoning various points in the District and Department of Washington. This Department embraces Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia and three counties in Virginia, and is under the command of Gen. Emory. In answer to the President's inquiries, Gen. Emory states that he has only 1900 men under him, and but 1393 of whom are effective. This is regarded as totally inadequate to the protection of the public property about Washington, and the President will see to it that there is a much larger force gathered about here, so that in case of any trouble, either growing out of Congressional usurpation or negro disaffection, prompt and effective remedies may be applied.

The Democrats are betting on 4500 majority in New York State.

It is said that the President will withhold his annual message until the 1st of December.

All the Cabinet were at a meeting except Welles, who is at home sick.

A special from Havana states that a mob of armed men and women had surrounded the Prouse of Assemblymen infuriated by a motion made on the part of the Assembly to release Leon Montez. The attack was instigated by Solnave.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, November 8.—Mexican dates to the 29th of October, say Juarez is re-elected.

A commissioner has gone to Washington to negotiate a loan of $12,000,000.

The United States steamer Yantic is still outside of Tampico bar.

A conductor of $800,000, specie, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Sugar firm. Provisions heavy and inactive.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.

Total Losses Paid, : : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,886 39
Real Estate	248,999 04
Mortgage Bonds	695,500 00
Bank Stock	1,209,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,991,538 80
	$4,650,988 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	377,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,319 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO.,
nov9 Agents.

A. T. LACEY. R. L. M'CHEE.

LACEY & M'CHEE,
Cotton Factors,
Dealers in Plantation Supplies
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 222 Front street, Memphis.
☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE

Last night of Miss EMILIE MELVILLE.

Saturday Evening, November 9.—Will be presented JOAN OF ARC; Joan of Arc, Miss Melville. To be followed by the laughable extravaganza, POCAHONTAS; Pocahontas, Miss Melville.

Monday, November 11, first appearance of the talented artiste, Miss LOTTA.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at ½ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely.

Prices as usual. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

DANCING ACADEMY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Memphis that he will open a DANCING ACADEMY in this place on SATURDAY, November 9th, in the Hall above Messrs. Mansfield & Co's Drug Store.

Instruction will be given in square and round Dances, comprising the latest

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office or County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 tse

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's Row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oct5 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
I wish to rent 700 acres of rich Big Creek LAND, in the Northern portion of Shelby county, Tenn. It will be rented in large or small tracts. Address
CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, SR.,
oct5 1m* Care Wormeley, Joy & Co.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct8-tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block; or Mdme. Liese, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m. se21

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and ending the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in sight of the place.
nov5-law1w* HENRY T. JONES.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, Kyle Williams' Block,
oct 1f Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to F. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
A situation as Assistant Bookkeeper or Salesman by a young man born and raised in the commercial Best of references given. Address H. C., Appeal Office. no7 1w

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTERESTS. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney. It does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wealth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Devitt & Co.,
24 Mad son street, corner Main,
1y19 Memphi-, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR

SALE or RENT,

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 956 acres, of which 450 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation There are on the place a comfortable dwelling h use and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front st., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
no6 1m J. R. PALMER.

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timbered; most of it above overflow, situated on Loosa Hatchie river, three miles north of Bolivar.
Terms of purchase are very favorable.
Apply to FINIS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
Or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Express Building, Memphis, Tenn. no3 1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his Residence in the Town of Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss. There is on the premises a large and commodious Frame Building, with six rooms, out-houses, Stables, Orchards, etc., and situated near the Mississippi railroad depot. For further information address the undersigned at Hernando, Miss. W. A. SANDS.
oct9 1m* Administrator.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
The interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3300 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh5-tf 293 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment 'The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 12½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (15 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools. Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a cistern, (capacity 600 gallons,) three cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. C. H.
my4 tf Appeal Office

NOTICES.

NOTICE—
To all whom it may concern:
I will, on the first Monday in December next, apply for letters of administration on the estate of James Orsborn, deceased.
J. H JONES.
November 6, 1867. no7 law1w*

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for Hal the Premium, thereby you get double the am unt of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs
oct1 3m MOORE & WEST, Agents.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents.
oct1 3m 22½ Madison street.

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

317 Main St., South of Union,
IMPORTER OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
French and German Buttons,
Fancy Goods, Notions,
Zephyr Worsted,
Worsted Patterns,
Real Laces, English Hosiery,
Toys, French Corsets.
Agent for the celebrated
Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That I will apply at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., for letters of administration on the estate of Fred. Seefrid, deceased.
F. PFEMPERT.
oct3 law1w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison street.

SATURDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oct9

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:
For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 8 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whitervivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. G. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

THERE WILL BE divine service in the Second Presbyterian church on to-morrow, at the usual hours, by the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, pastor of the church.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Criminal Court-room, Greenlaw Building. Providence permitting, there will be preaching to-morrow morning by the pastor, Rev. Francis A. Mason, at 11 o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. The public are respectfully invited.

THERE will be a special meeting for the members of Memphis Club Sunday at 3 p.m. By order of the President.
CHARLES SHLOSS, Secretary.

SALOON FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—This is a fine opportunity to get possession of the best stand in the city, and we heartily advise those on the look out to take notice. Apply at this office.

FORGED.—Forged checks to a large amount on one of our city banks have been issued, the particulars of which may be found in our financial column, on the fourth page.

DESIRABLE.—Any of our friends wanting a model boarding house, can find the same at 41 Poplar street. We know the lady who presides at the head of this establishment to be a most estimable one, and we know whoever secures boarding with her will be certainly pleased. No more desirable place can be found in the city.

SENT UP.—On complaint of Mr. Jamison, a planter, yesterday, Esquire Hall issued a mittimus consigning one of our colored brethren (Ben Warmach) to the county prison without bail. It appears that Ben came to hand with two bales of the staple. They were attached by a grocer. The planter was the loser, and the nig is in quod.

INQUEST.—The County Coroner, W. B. Cotton, Esq., was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of an aged negro woman named Emily Page, who was found dead at her residence, No. 264 Front street. The jury, by their foreman, Mr. Charles N. Martin, found that she came to her death from congestion, produced by premature birth.

BOLD AND DARING.—One of the black and tan species, named Chas. Willard, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Miller, charged with stealing the sum of twenty-five dollars from Mr. Joseph Botto. The accused acknowledged having the money, but said he got it from another boy, and asked a continuance of the case until to-day, which was granted.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.—By reference to our advertising columns this morning it will be seen that Capt. C. M. Van Ecklen will inaugurate a class in dancing this afternoon, in the rooms over Mansfield & Higbee's drug store, No. 303 Main street. Capt. Van Ecklen comes to us well recommended as a polished soldier and gallant gentleman. During the late contest for what we believed to be Southern rights, he, for over three years, led a company in grey. Those who know him best value him most. Let our dancing friends call and see his course of instruction.

COTTON FACTORS.—Our enterprising friends Brady & Jackson, are domiciled at 338 Front street, corner of Union, and do a general cotton factorage and commission business. We have known each of these gentlemen long and intimately, and we can safely vouch for them as thorough-going, intelligent and reliable in every respect and worthy of the confidence of our country friends. Their thorough knowledge of the fleecy staple will make them judicious custodians of the interests of all who may have business in that line.

MAIN STREET PAVING.—The work of paving Main street rapidly progresses. Already the four squares between Adams and Monroe streets have been nearly completed, and unless unfavorable weather ensues, the arrival of December will find the principal portion of this thoroughfare covered with the popular Nicholson. The engineering on Main and the other streets being paved is specially in charge of Capt. Ike A. Hood, who gives the work his personal attention. He is a competent engineer, and gives general satisfaction to the Chief of the Department and the public.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We the undersigned, do hereby publicly tender to Mr. H. W. Boehm our most heartfelt thanks for the efficient manner in which he performed his kind services, as nurse, during the existing epidemic, called "yellow fever." Mr. Boehm can be found at No. 58 Main street, and we do cheerfully, and feel it our duty, to pronounce him as one of our best and most attentive nurses; and recommend him to the suffering public as nurse in all kinds of diseases. Approved by the attending physicians.

J. Donnahue,	E. Miles Willett, M. D.
F. M. Vinson & Donahue	E. A. White, M. D.
G. G. Goodman,	J. F. Dromgoole, M. D.
S. E. Bateman,	R. M. Creighton, M. D.
G. E. Slane,	A. M. Sweetynge, M. D.
Alex Herron,	J. R. Frayser, M. D.

OBITUARY.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." In the course of our journalistic and private life we have often followed the remains of those we esteemed to the dark and silent tomb, but seldom has it been our sad lot to witness a more mournful spectacle than that of the funeral of Miss Ella Shock, the daughter of Capt. Sam Shock, which took place from St. Peter's Church yesterday morning. The edifice was crowded by the friends of the family. The solemn Mass for the dead was sung, after which the Rev. Father Rochford delivered a most eloquent discourse, taking his text from 2d Maccabees xii: 46. "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins." The address was listened to throughout, with the most marked attention. In conclusion, the Reverend gentleman paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased, extolling her Christian virtues in befitting terms. The casket was beautifully decorated with wreaths of immortelles and followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens of all classes. A pure spirit has gone to its rest.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Last evening, notwithstanding the heavy rain, the theater was well and fashionably filled, on the occasion of Miss Emilie Melville's benefit. The play of *Satan in Paris* was capitally presented, the versatile young beneficiary filling her *role* with the freshness, *naivete* and grace which distinguish all her impersonations. Mr. Ellerton, as the valet, and Mr. Ferguson, as the Count, divided the applause of the audience. Throughout, the piece was exceedingly well performed. The burlesque of *Norma* threw the audience into an enthusiasm of delight, and encore followed encore in quick succession, the repetitions being gracefully accorded. The "Norma" of Mr. Ellerton was a capital burlesque, being neither "over nor underdone," and possessing that unctuous vein of humor that makes the true comedian. This evening Miss Melville concludes her engagement in the drama of *Joan of Arc* and the burletta of *Po-ca-hon-tas*. We have truly sympathized with this sprightly and versatile young actress and accomplished vocalist, whose engagement was at an importune time, as the prevailing epidemic reduced the houses that otherwise would have been brilliant. It was a success, however, and firmly established this most deserving young lady as a special favorite in Memphis. The "California Pet," Lotta, will commence an engagement on Monday evening. As all danger of disease has disappeared, it may be readily anticipated that the houses of the coming fortnight will be large and fashionable.

ANOTHER ROOM ROBBERY.—Scarcely a day passes that we are not called on to chronicle the accomplishment of some crime of a greater or less magnitude, and that, too, with a degree of boldness only equalled by the success with which these adroit cut-throats and thieves avoid detection and arrest. Memphis seems to be the favored field of operations for a thoroughly trained and organized gang of criminals, who, in spite of the skill, courage and shrewdness of our detectives, universally manage to escape the law and its penalties. Private residences, hotels, boarding houses, and the sleeping apartments of young men who occupy the second and third floors above the large business houses in the city, have alike received the kind attentions of the light-fingered fraternity; and these crimes are committed as frequently in the light of day as in the silent hours of the night. We were led to these remarks by learning this morning of the misfortune of our young friend W. C. Folkes, of the law firm of Marye & Folkes, No. 38 Madison street, who had his sleeping room over Mansfield & Higbee's drug store entered last evening, sometime between the hours of 12 m. and 5 p.m., by some sneak thief, who, to use the police slang, "went through" his wardrobe with a vengeance. The thief was evidently a man of taste, as he selected a black cloth dress suit, together with a suit of fine grey cassimere, leaving a quantity of other clothing, boots, etc., scattered around the room. It is more probable, however, that he was frightened off before he had time to complete his work. Mr. Folkes has offered a handsome reward for the arrest of the thief, and we sincerely hope that he may be found, and that the severest penalties of the law will be visited upon him.

TERPSICHOREAN.—To our friends who engaged instruction in dancing under Prof. Lippard, and have been interrupted by the general suspension of colleges during the epidemic, we take pleasure in saying that he will resume his classes today at the Gayoso House—children at 3 and gentlemen at 7½ p.m. The regular appointments of the different classes at colleges and schools will commence at the hours already assigned during the following week. Children can enter at any time appointed for their classes. The second regular practicing soiree for the gentlemen's private class will be next Wednesday evening. We are pleased to learn that Prof. Lippard has received that generous encouragement due the meritorious. He has long been known to our citizens as an accomplished teacher of the terpsichorean art, and an excellent and clever gentleman.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have received the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, New York Clipper, American Artisan, Irish People, Irish American, Turf, Field and Farm, Harper's Bazaar, Irish Citizen, (John Mitchell's New Paper,) Budget of Fun, Comic Monthly, London News, Round Table, Police News, and dailies from everywhere.

JOE LOCKE, 22 Jefferson street, *Avalanche* building, has just received the New York Clipper, Sporting Times, Irish American, New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, The Irish People, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Waverley Magazine, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Boston Pilot, Harper's Bazaar of Fashion, Banner of Light, Yankee Notions, Comic Monthly, New York Ledger, Peterson's Pleasant Hours, American Miscellany, and all the late Dailies; and he also keeps a large assortment of stationery, etc., etc. Give him a call.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Yesterday was the general "review" day of the prisoners confined in the County Jail. About sixty of *Les Miserables* were brought into Court, handcuffed together in files of two. Few of them had sufficient means to employ counsel, and Judge Hunter distributed their cases among the attending members of the Bar. Of course they nearly all belonged to the class now known as the enfranchised voters of the State. The following persons were discharged, no one appearing as prosecutor: White—James Conners. Colored—William Wesley, David Hainer, R. White, Robt. Edmonds, E. Berry, Isaac Walker, D. Winton, John Enson, Henry McKay, Jere Williams. Court adjourned over to Monday, November, 11, 1867. Witnesses and jurors will attend on that day, or forfeitures will be taken against them.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—On yesterday the case of the State vs. C. A. Stillman and Kate Stoner, indictment for keeping house of ill-fame, was tried, and the defendant, Stillman, found guilty, the fine being three hundred dollars. Court adjourned over to Monday, November 11, 1867. The cases set for trial on yesterday and to-day will be taken up on Monday and Tuesday next.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—Jos. M. Rainey to Silas Jones, transfer of real estate, $230, Lot No. 17, in E. P. Stewart's sub-division of city of Memphis; A. W. Cole to L. D. Mullens, deed $750, tract of land in 11th Surveyor's district and 7th Civil district, range 6, section 2, and part of the Hill 400 acre tract, containing one hundred acres; Eli Hill to A. W. Cole, deed $1500—same land conveyed above; C. N. Case to J. Juneka et al., deed of trust to secure $285, lot on east side of Lauderdale street 60 by 72 feet; A. J. Roach to Mrs. L. A. M Shore, deed consideration, money being paid, lot No. 7 of the partition of Benjamin Robins' original tract in the Seventh Civil District; Elizabeth F. Green to James E. Goodlett, deed of trust to secure payment of twelve notes for $200 each, lot No. 34, and 20 feet of adjoining lot, No. 35, also 40 feet of lot No. 35, together with the next adjoining corner lot of 60 feet front, and No. 36, being 180 feet on Monroe street extended by 153½ feet.

THE FALL MEETING.—The meeting to be held on the grounds of the Memphis Racing Association, on the second Monday in November, under the auspices of the Turf Congress, promises to be a most brilliant affair. The track is in most excellent order; the Superintendent, Capt. John S. Lail, having given the greatest attention to his department for months past. The Ladies' Stand has undergone a thorough repair, and everything done to render lady visiters comfortable. Ushers will be in attendance. The Grand Stand has also been refitted for the reception of visitors. The Secretary, Mr. Gibson, is daily in the receipt of letters from the most prominent turf men of the country, giving notice of their coming. There is certain to be a gathering of the finest stock, and all the prominent sporting men of the country this occasion.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

A REPLY TO R. B. MILLER, J. P.

"*Quanque tandem abutere, Catalina patientia nostra?*"

Editors Memphis Appeal.

Gents: In your issue of the 7th instant, there is a communication from R. B. Miller, J. P., in reference to my advertisement in your columns. The advertisement referred to, reads as follows: "I will pay one hundred dollars to the first person who will kill a sneak or a room thief caught in the act, the dead body only, taken as proof. L. S. Lake, 288 Front street."

Mr. Miller regrets to see such an advertisement; advises recourse to law in all such cases; acknowledges the demoralized state of society, and threatens the *direpenalties (?)* of the law upon all who premeditatively kill one of these thieving scoundrels, and thereby *merit* the reward I offer.

Ye honest, of the men of Memphis, can the upright toiler for his daily tread be punished for transgressing a little those dead letter laws and cobweb statutes which are daily and nightly broken with impunity by the thief, the robber and the murderer? Have not hundreds among us suffered by the heart sickening depredations of pilferers and robbers? Are not the wrinkles of care and suspicion daily multiplied upon our countenances by thoughts of past losses from this source, and fears of losses to come? Is anything safe from the thievish assault? Do not chickens, cows, pantaloons goats, coats, cravats, shirts, bottles of whisky, watches, *et cetera, ad infinitum*, all travel the same road? Have you not often caught thieves in the very act and sought remedy at law in vain? Is not the law as now constituted *or administered* a humbug, a delusion, and a snare? Does it not utterly fail of the purpose of its original makers?

Honest young men of Memphis, companions in work, and sharing sufferers in misfortune, do we not *camp* yet in our drear and desolate rooms as if the war was still a-going? Are we not deterred from decorating our nocturnal abodes from fear of the incursions of these detestable thieves?

Are not our Christian sentiments stifled in our bosoms by inability to retain fit habiliments in which to visit God's temples on the Sabbath day? Are not our matrimonial predilections crushed in the bud and smothered in the birth for want of garments meet for courtship and proper in a ladies' bower? Are we not compelled to *tote* all our wardrobe on our broad and stalwart shoulders, which is all very well for the shoulders, but is quite detrimental to the appearance of the wardrobe? Has not our *bureau* indeed become the *freedman's?* Have you not applied to the law, and cast about in your minds for a remedy and found it not? Why, wherefore, for what reason then, oh, ye honest, shall ye *reverence* that which shows it is entitled to no awe? Shall ye love that which returns you no care and affection? Shall ye *bow* to that to which villains yield no obedience? Shall ye uphold that which by its tardiness, complication and failure, aids and abets your robber, your murderer and your oppressor? Why, too, shall ye longer fear that at which the scamp snaps his finger and laughs? Is there not a derisive smile on every intelligent face when the remedy at law is spoken of in terms of the depredations which are daily brought home to us by personal experience? Do not the very officers of the law themselves, in many instances, laugh amusedly at the old fogyism of certain individuals who go to the expense of employing which the law will visit upon the transgressor? Does not the very criminal himself often find it difficult to repress a contemptuous smile at the utter and predestitute greenness of his captor, who paints a fond picture of imaginary law of the justice which the law will visit upon his (the criminal's) devoted (?) head? Can we remedy our present and growing ills by our present laws? If so, why all means let us do so. If we cannot remedy them by law, let us secure an end by law, let us secure an early sale. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

anyhow. I am no preacher of vengeance nor apostle of disorder. Three times during the last two years have followed up thieves according to law, and I have failed to get them punished in every instance. I have tried, and tried faithfully. On two occasions the act of thieving was well defined, and every person but a child or a fool, unmistified by having the title of the law thrown over him, would have found the persons caught guilty, and condemned them to suffer the highest penalties of our so called civilized enactments. In the last instance I came near accomplishing on the body of one of the thieves that for which I now offer a reward, and was afterwards told forsooth by one of my friends, a porer over the precedents of centuries, and a scratcher in the dust of legendary lore—in fine, a lawyer, a scholar and a gentleman—that it was a lucky thing that my pistol bullet missed its aim, or I would have been tried and hung for murder.

Alas that pistol, that pistol! it sets me a straying. Gone, vanished, vamoosed, disappeared, departed. My old cavalry companion, stolen t'other day together with the articles I now bemoan. How close, oh pistol, according to my legal friend above, you came to getting me in a considerable snap. Thanks, oh book-keeping! blind eyes, to you, for preventing me from directing my dear old army friend aright. Oh, pistol! I can scarcely imagine your fate without transgressing in my domain of politics, and picturing to myself some Loyal League and your fearful proportions garnishing the Speaker's desk, with the blue lights flickering upon your rustiness, a constant admonition to "*look out, dear white folxes!*" Canst thou come to such a base and perverted use, and wilst thou not transgress nature and arise and empty thy six loads into the kinky heads and their few white confreres who dare to handle thee?

Mr. Miller, as a representative of the law, you are no doubt right in vindicating its majesty and warning us to abide by it. I do not desire to say anything in this that shall wound, in the slightest, your feelings or the feelings of any man, who may yet believe in the efficacy of the law. I acknowledge the courtesy with which you have made answer to my advertisement, and disclaiming all personal allusion or feelings, will now proceed a little further.

I hold this fact to be self-evident, that every individual, white or black, is entitled to the proceeds of his own labor. In civilized communities we donate a part of the proceeds of this labor to officers whom we appoint to protect and preserve us in the balance. For this purpose only do we consent that taxes shall be raised; whenever they are raised for any other purpose it is a swindle, a perversion of the will of the people; and whenever the people awake to the consciousness of their rights they will atolish ("peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must,") all laws not made in pursuance of this their purpose. I hold that the law in this community is perverted to the purpose of robbery, that was not its purpose, such may not be its *intention* now, but such is the fact. As the laws now stand they can only be altered and amended by slow degrees. I am in favor of that alteration and amendment and of course in the discussions which must precede it. These loopholes of escape to malefactors must be closed. Their conviction and punishment must be made certain and more speedy.

The testimony of their companions, pals, confreres, relations, aiders and abettors must be sifted and ruled out. These changes will come, *provided* the new element admitted to the privilege of our franchise, are cut off again from their ill merited elevation, and debarred from making their influence felt in the State (ever on the side of crime), on their own side, in fact.

But, in the meantime, what are we to do? Are we to remain silent when our labors are being made nought? Are we, already so poor our earnings can scarcely support us, to allow half of that, half of our very life, in fact, to the thieves? Is it not fostering a proper public spirit, for those who are untrammeled by family, and consequently more able, to help the backward movement of the people to original principles? Is it not proper, I say, for such of us to offer rewards to the enterprising individual who will devote a portion of his time to the effort to catch and slay one of these prowling gentry. Death is a fearful thing. I know very well the penalties which the law prescribes for visiting unlawful punishment upon these transgressors. I believe that the law, if ransacked thoroughly, would furnish excuse to punish me even for offering the reward I have, as an inciter to assassination. All I have to say is, if such is the case, I shall bear my punishment cheerfully, for I know that such a state of affairs will not long exist.

I am in favor of a strict adherence to law whenever it answers the purposes of its makers; whenever in any special instance it fails, let it be transgressed as little as possible, and in the meantime let every effort made to amend matters so as to make the law cover the case. Let us not pull down the whole temple because a pillar or a stone is defective, but let us, the builders of the temple, prop it until the defective pillar can be removed and replaced.

The fault of humanity is a grasping at perfection, and on failure of that, a complete giving up, and a decadence from even the remotest approach to it.

Justice Miller reproaches us with a desire to shirk jury duty, and to drop the prosecution of thieves. As to the first, were any of us on the jury long, we would not find much left when we went home—our goods, wares and utensils would have become an offering on the altar of our love for law—would have been stolen, in fact. As to the last, hundreds have tried so often unsuccessfully to punish thieves by law, that they are utterly wearied out.

Memphis, says Mr. Miller, is no worse than other places on the Mississippi. If such is the case, I pity the balance.

There seems to me, perhaps unfoundedly, to be the shadow of a fear in Mr. Miller's communication that my advertisement may tend somewhat to check emigration to Memphis and our consequent prosperity. It would be dishonorable, I think, to inveigle the industrious citizen of any other clime to Memphis, by concealing the facts in regard to matters as they here exist. Let us be open, fair and candid, and invite the good of all lands to come and help us put down this bold, stalking villainy. Let us assure them by our spirit that we can suppress it and will suppress it right speedily.

Just kill a dozen thieves and we will be out of the woods, garnish a dozen lamp-posts with their carcasses, and post placards to show for what they died, and to warn the others to go, depart scatter out. There would be such a hegira as the United States never saw before. Death, and death only, is a thing which our thieves will appreciate.

By this short, sharp and decisive means we shall shake off at once the ills which afflict us. To such a complexion will it come at last. Not now, however; my advertisement is but a ripple on the surface of the feelings of the people in regard to this matter. They will stand it longer, but their vengeance will be fearful and speedy when it comes. They will try all other means, patiently waiting, submitting, hoping that the thieves will tire, but I much fear me that they will not be bettered, until they commence a short campaign such as I have indicated. I know what war and disorder is, and I do not like it, but I contend that our condition before the war (when what we now stand in the way of thievery would not have been tolerated an instant), was much better and more civilized than now, and offered more inducements to the honest and useful man to make Memphis his abode.

I have tried to vindicate my reasons for inserting my advertisement. I am not desirous of notoriety, but I do like to see iniquity punished. That some one might be remembered for the time spent in trying to compass this punishment, was the cause of my public proffer. My advertisement was not inserted without due consideration, and I shall let it run its course this week; and have only to say that any one who will imitate the glorious example of Mrs. S—nn—tt (a lady who *honors* Memphis by her residence), at any time previous to the first of March, 1868, shall receive the amount specified by me on complying with the conditions attached.

Very respectfully,
LORENZO S. LAKE.

I will pay one hundred dollars to the first person who will kill a sneak or room thief, caught in the act. The dead body only taken as proof.
L. S. LAKE,
no8 1w 288 Front street.

Lilly Brothers, Grocers, have removed to the corner of Second and Union streets in the new court room building.
no5 1w

READ the advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their immense stock of Fashionable Dry goods will be closed out regardless of cost, to quit the retail trade.
oct5 1m

Attend the closing out sale of Rice, Stix & Co. You will find a complete stock of Dry Goods at lower prices than ever. oct8 1m

Notice to Physicians and Druggists. Five hundred freshly imported Swedish leeches just received, and for sale to the trade, by J. B. Wasson & Co., No. 318 Main street. Also, pure and unadulterated liquors for medicinal purposes, such as Cognac, Hennessee, Otard, Dupuy and pure grape brandies; old Oporto, Bourdeaux, Madeira, Sherry, Champagne and Catawba, sparkling and still; also, pure brands of old Rye and Bourbon whiskies, Jamaica rum, and gin. All of which are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, at a very low margin above cost. All articles we warrant as recommended. No. 318 Main street.

We cannot enumerate the prices of our immense stock to be cleared out. They are the lowest, in order to secure an early sale. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

No Deception.—We mean to close out the retail branch, and have marked all Dry Goods down to lowest figures. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

Of Cuba, conducted by the Spanish Government; $381,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days, prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for *Doubloons* and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 Wall St.,
no8 3m New York.

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay for young men on the crime of solitude, and the diseases and abuses which, create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia.
oc24 d&w3m

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

We had a slight rain yesterday morning and the day was dark and cloudy, promising still more copious showers, which were not withheld, for at dark, heavy rains fell accompanied with lightning. The air was purified, and to-day will no doubt be cool. The rise in the Ohio is running out fast. At Pittsburg on the 7th the river had come to a stand with three feet three inches in the channel, but a rise was reported in the Monongahela of a foot. On the same day there was four feet ten inches at Marietta. At Parkersburg, five feet six inches and on a stand. At Pomeroy, five feet was reported and rising. At Cincinnati, it receded eleven inches on the 6th, with six feet to Louisville. At Evansville, it was stationary. The rise will not swell the lower Ohio to more than forty inches on the shoalest bars, if it does that. At St. Louis the river is on a stand. Hence to Cairo five feet large is reported. At Carson's Crossing, in the Arkansas, a few miles below Pine Bluff, there is but twenty-two inches.

Arrivals.

Steamer Stockdale, St. Louis.
" Nightingale, St. Louis.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" Minnie, White river.
" Natoma, St. Francis river.
" Pilgrim, Arkansas river.

Departures.

Steamer Stockdale, New Orleans.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" Minnie, St. Louis.
" Natoma, St. Francis river.

Boats in Port.

Pilgrim, Goldfinch, Nightingale and Ozark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fine packet Rubicon, of which Capt. Wm. Blake is master, and Alf. Grisom clerk, will be in port to leave for Vicksburg to-day at four p.m. As we have no local packet, a good opportunity is offered those wishing to visit the Heroic City.

The Nightingale loads to-day and departs at 5 p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis. Capt. Alex. Frazier commands.

Capt. Sam. Shock and family returned home yesterday. His presence was welcomed by many friends, who esteem him for all the good qualities which go to make up one of nature's noblemen.

The T. L. McGill got aground on her down trip at Grand Cut-off. She was lightened off by the Minnie.

The R. E. Lee and Great Republic will both be in port on Monday bound for New Orleans,

The Celeste, Capt. Reese Pritchard, will leave for Pine Bluff and Little Rock on Thursday next.

The Ozark will not be ready to leave for the Arkansas to-day. She lays over until next week.

The Pilgrim came in yesterday from Pine Bluff. She commenced to load immediately, and will start back at 5 p.m. to-day. Capt. Tom Berry is master and Jimmy Thompson is clerk.

The Cumberland has entered the Memphis and Cairo trade and is due at this port.

Capt. Portevent has named his new Pearl river boat the "Early Bird."

The Empire was posted at Louisville for this port on Thursday.

The Ned Tracey will not come any further than Columbus hereafter.

The Peerless left Cincinnati on Thursday for the Arkansas, drawing three and a half feet, and the Silver Spray for New Orleans on the same day.

The Lady is at Cairo undergoing repairs.

Commodore T. Dean, Superintendent of the "Dean Line" is on his way to this city.

The City of Cairo and Marble City left for St. Louis yesterday, each with 1000 bales of cotton.

The splendid Yawcobs will be in port to-day, and will leave for Cairo and St. Louis at 5 p.m. Capt. St. Hemmingway is her chief officer, and Mr. Masson, a gentleman hailing from "La Belle Paris," as his name indicates, will officiate at the desk. Mon. Masson, since he forsook the gayeties of his native city and become a citizen of this happy and free government, has devoted his time to the investigation of our system of steamboats with a view of introducing a few of our palatial packets on

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, November 8, 1867.

Except for the movement of cotton, currency was scarce. It is as difficult to negotiate paper as it has been for months, and we can learn of but only four instances where anything in this line, except in the way of renewals, has occurred. Cotton bills, however, are taken liberally as usual, and there seems to be no lack of currency when choice sight bills are offered. There is no change in rates since our last.

Gold opened in New York at 138¼, and at noon had advanced to 138¾. The buying rate here was steady at 137@137½; selling in small amounts at 138@140.

Silver, 128@136 buying.

There is very little city scrip presented for sale. Brokers offer 80@90, and sell at 95@1c.

County warrants are weaker to-day, and some brokers refused to buy at 68c, others, however, did so well supplied, would pay that figure. Selling at 75@75½.

Police scrip is scarce and in demand. Dealers offer 74c, and sell at 80c.

It has been but a few days since we stated that a draft had been drawn on a New York bank, in payment for a newspaper in Texas, which draft bore the signature of C. F. Norris, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank of this city. Mr Norris has been again notified of similar drafts, purporting to be drawn by the bank, which have been cashed at the Third and Seventh National Banks of New York city. The extent to which these forgeries have been carried is, of course, unknown as yet, but they have extended back some months. Mr. Norris has taken such measures as will put a stop to the further circulation of the fraudulent drafts.

A New York Sunday paper gives a list of men in that city who have made large fortunes by the war. It occupies four columns.

From the statement of the public debt, made on Wednesday, it appears that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $82,014,850 since the 1st of October. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $84,806,080. The matured debt not presented for payment has increased $16,282. The debt bearing no interest has decreased $4,511,999 98. The total debt has decreased $4,886,807 98.

A St. Louis exchange says, in reference to the finances of Missouri: "and it is very strange that a plain, clear, and satisfactory statement of the condition of the treasury is so difficult to obtain. Three different statements have been made public within thirty days, all from official sources, which disagree in material points. Can we not have, without delay, from the treasurer, or some other official, a statement which can be relied upon, and which will enable every business man to see just how the treasury stands? There is a reasonable public desire to know the facts. Mr. Bishop's Wall street letter, which proved to be incorrect, has led to general inquiry. We rejoice that five coupons have been paid, and believe that a full and frank statement would decidedly benefit the state credit, by showing that the State is now able to meet all its future obligations."

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn, old is'se	28
" W. Tenn	40
" Chattanooga	10
" Middle Tenn	90
City Bank	60
Merchant's Bank	95
Northern Bank	90
Ocoee "	10
Planters' "	98
Union "	80
Shelbyville "	80
Southern "	20
Traders' "	90
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	45
" Selma	20
Commercial Bank	12
Eastern "	42
Northern "	35
Central "	6
Southern "	95
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	20
" Clarendon	12
" Commerce	12
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	10
" N. Carolina	40
" Wadesboro'	20
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	18
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank	16
Farmers' B'k of N. C.	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Miners & Plant'rs B'k	25
LAND WARRANTS.	
40 acres, war 1812	$ 38
80 " "	80
120 " "	100
160 " "	140
160 " not "	135
BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85
M. & O. R. R. bonds	32
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	66
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. C. R. R. 1st m'g'e's	65
" 2d "	49
Memp'is City b'nds	45
" coupons	55

GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Augusta I. & B. Co	5
Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	7
" Commerce	6
" Fulton	40
" Ep're State	20
" Middle Ga	30
" Savannah	35
" State of Ga	12
Cent'l R. R. B'k Co	95
City B'k of Augusta	25
F'rm'rs & M'ch'cs	6
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Marine Bank	95
Merch'ts & Pl'rs B'k	5
Planters' Bank	12
Union Bank	5
Mechanic's Bank	2
Man'fact'rs "	12
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	30
" Charleston	18
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	12
" Hamburg	13
" Newburg	30
" S. Carolina	7
State, old is'sue	10
State, new "	5
Commercial Bank	2
Exchange Bank	10
F'rm'rs & Exch'ge	1
Merchants' Bank	5
People's Bank	40
Planters' "	6
Plant'rs & M'ch'cs B'k	16
South W. R. R	22
State Bank	3
Union "	50

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterling.
France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3 55 francs for $1 00.
GERMANY.
Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler.
Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler.
Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 guilder.
Sweden, 41¾c for one rixdaaler.

The New York cotton market has improved to-day. It opened with holders asking an advance and buyers operating with caution. Middling 38¾@39c; Orleans, 39@39½. At noon the demand was fair and prices firm with middlings at 39c, and the 4 p m. dispatch announced that market as closing unchanged in every respect. There has been no advices from Liverpool owing to the non-working of the cable. Our market opened weaker than at the close last evening. There was no assigned reason further than the unfavorable appearance of the weather, which, it was feared, would retard shipments. Factors also were anxious to sell, and in many cases did so at 39c for middlings, which was the prevailing rate early in the day. The market shifted up gradually, however, and sales, later in the day, were made on a basis of 39¾@39¾, closing firm at our outside quotations for the better grades; but buyers were slow to take hold.

Ordinary	nominal
Good Ordinary	34½@35
Low Middling	35½@35½
Middling	36½@36¾
Birlet Middling	37¼@37
Good Middling	37¾@38

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,080
Received to-day	2,043	
Received previously	34,366	36,409
		37,489
Exported to-day	2,853	
Exported previously	26,828	29 681
Stock on hand		7,808

The cloudy character of the day had some influence on business, but, on the whole, trade was active. Corn is still scarce. The St. Louis packers brought in a small lot or two during the day, which sold readily at $1 10@1 12½, but $1 15 could be realized on a good lot. Ear corn is scarce and firm at 85@90c. Oats, firm at 75c@78c. Bran, $1@1 10 on the landing. Hay, $27@28 from the levee, and $30@32 in store. Meats are weaker. Mess pork in good stock and dull at $23 25@23 50. Clear sides are declining daily; several lots were sold during the day at prices varying from 17¾ to 18¾c, and we heard of a lot offered at 17½c, but could not trace it up. Clear bulk sides are in fair demand and held at 16½@16¾c; shoulders, dull at 14¾@15c; breakfast bacon in scarce and quotations nominal; plain canvassed hams, 20c; sugar-cured hams, 24@25c. Apples are slow sale at $4@5 for good, and very choice are held at $5 50@6. Butter is coming in more freely: Goshen, 45@47c; choice western, 38@40c; good, 30@35c; common, not in demand. Bagging in good demand at 27@28c for India, 26@27c for Kentucky 2-pwr, and 24@25c for hand made. Eggs are active at 28@30c. Flour very quiet; super $7@8, X $9@10 50, XX $11@12 50, XXX $13@14; fancy brands $14 50@15 50. Chickens are in better supply $4 00 for young, and $4 50 for old. Potatoes are in large supply and weak at $4 00@4 50 per bbl, and $1 50@1 60 in sacks. Onions scarce at $4@4 50 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes 75c@$1 per bushel. Mackerel in good supply: No. 1 half bbls $10 50@11; No. 2 $9 50@10; No 1 kit, $2 75@3; No. 2, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 $2 25@2 50. Molasses firm at 70@80c for St. Louis rebolled; no New Orleans of consequence in market; syrup, $1@1 90. Sugar firm 18¾@19c for white crushed and powdered and coffee sugars at 17¾@18¾@19c; brown 14@17c. Rio Coffee, fair to choice, 24@27½c, cliff 1 mo $2 25@2 50; Cape Lime, $2 25@2 50. Western reserve cheese, 16¾@17c; factory, 18@19c; English dairy, 18@19c. Common, whisky $1 60@2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, $3.

With the approach of winter and better times, we note the arrival by mail and river of mules and horses in goodly numbers. Our market is not active, however, at present, and some drovers are being freighted South. Among those recently arrived, we noticed a lot of saddle and buggy horses received by Black, Camron & Co., which we think will compare favorably with the stock which sought our market in the olden time, when horseflesh was appreciated and every young blood about town drove a fast team or rode a swift footed racker.

The hog slaughter at Louisville is still light, and the packers are awaiting more settled weather and heavier supplies before going into full operation.

A party from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, recently visited Nashville and vicinity to ascertain if suitable grounds could be located for the erection of a large foundry and machine shop.

Over 40,000 gallons of sorghum syrup are annually manufactured in the United States. The crop of 1867 is said to be a failure compared with the yield of former years. From most of the cane growing regions of the West, the reports upon the condition of the crop are gloomy. Excepting in a few favored localities, heavy rains have prevented the cane from maturing in season to escape the frost.

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @ 25 25
Wagon wheels	— @ 18 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 60@ 4 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 30@ 5 00
Wagon spokes, do	2 75@ 4 00
Best felloes, do	1 80@ 3 85
Sawed felloes, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— @ 6 00
Buggy poles, each	— @ 90
Wagon single tree and N. Yokes, doz	2 00@ 2 25
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 00@ 17 50
ass dawlm	

VIRGIL V. MOORE. EDWIN WHITFIELD.

MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.

(Successors Moore, Whitfield & Rayner,)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WE are prepared to make liberal cash advances on all consignments; also, to furnish Bagging, Rope or Ties, to parties who will ship us their Cotton. We are agents for

LEBANON WOOLEN MILLS, Lebanon, Tenn.
PREMIUM COTTON GIN, manufactured by W. G. Clemmons, Brown & Co.
SORGHUM CANE MILLS (cast iron), manufactured at Zanesville, Ohio.
The Celebrated UNION WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER.
E. GRAY'S STAR CAPE LIME. oc26daw

NEW GOODS!

All the Latest Novelties of the Season!

Every Article Sold by a First Class

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

TO BE HAD AT

THOMAS & ARNOLD'S

203 Main Street,

(Between Overton and Worsham Hotels),

For Cash, at Prices to Defy Competition!

WE have connected with our house a Cotton Office, and will pay special attention to the sale of Cotton. Will fill orders for Bagging and Rope, and all kinds of Supplies, at the Lowest Cash Prices. All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cotton, or some saleable Produce. se21 3m

FOR SALE.

158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy. Apply to E. E. CLARKE, se9 1m* 307 Front Street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct2

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

J. J. SMITH. JNO. L. LEECH.

SMITH & LEECH,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

342 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whiskies on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.

oc5 oct3 3m

A. VACCARO, S. VACCARO. M. MAGEVNEY, JR. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the market as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

276 Front Row.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN. J. W. LANE.

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

LIBERAL Cash Advances made on Consignments, and special attention given to filling orders. se12 3m

Ed. J. TAYLOR, Miss. WM. GAY, of Deshler Co., Miss. WM. C. RUTLAND, of Memphis.

TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Grocers, Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street,

Mosby & Hunt's Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Strict attention to the Sale and Storage of COTTON, and other Country Produce. Also, Plantation Supplies, Bagging and Iron Ties, and other Plantation Supplies, are at all times complete.

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to firmly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
se22 s06 No. 81 Carondelet street, N. O.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate

—ON—

Friday, December 6th, 1867.

1237, N. R. D—John M. Fleming, adm'r, et al, vs Wm. Neal, et al. Chancery Court of Memphis.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree made in the above cause, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the city of Memphis, Tennessee,

On Friday, December 6, 1867,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. the following described real estate, to wit: Sixty-seven (67) acres, bounded as follows: On the south by the lands belonging to the estate of Williford Sullivan, on the west by the land belonging to the estate of W. T. Farley, and on the north by said Farley's lands and the lands of John Jarman, and on the east by the land of said John Jarman, said tract of land lies about three miles south of Collierville, Shelby county, Tennessee, the same being the farm of A. G. Neal, deceased, at his death.

Terms of Sale—In a credit of seven months, notes with good security and lien retained until the payment of purchase money.

Equity of redemption barred.

A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 6th, 1867. no6 dtd

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;
" " Dry;
CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chowchow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And fine SYRUP;
HARRAM'S FINE FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

MACKEREL
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
oc31 300 Main Street.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS,

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third.

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, President. W. H. CHERRY, President Gayoso Savings Institution. dent Merchants' National Bank.
JAS. ELDER, President P. C. BETHELL,
DeSoto Bank. J. K. P. PRITCHARD,
se29 3m

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER, Trustee.

jy27 ta1 1869

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.
my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
H. E. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

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GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
oc2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - - - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - - President.
FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.
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THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. aul tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. MEYER,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
	J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

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ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub-scriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,
Charlotte, N. C.

R. W. LAMB. E. S. LAMB.

STORAGE

—BY—

R. W. LAMB & CO.,

—FOR—

Cotton and Merchandize Generally,

At Charleston Cotton Shed,

Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,

au30 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

340 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. FIES, I. SANTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Memphis Racing Association.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the Association held this day, (Monday) November 4th, at the Gayoso House:

Resolved, That a full call of stock be made on all stockholders, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 249 Main street, on or before Saturday, 9th November.

JNO. DONOVAN, President.

A. D. GIBSON, Secretary.

N. B.—Stockholders, who have not paid their stock on the date above mentioned, will not receive the usual track privileges at the coming fall meeting. no6 3t

RAILROADS.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Reduction of Passenger Tariff.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1ST, 1867, the rates of fare from Memphis to the various Stations will be as follows:

From MEMPHIS to—

WHITE'S	$ 50
HORN LAKE	75
NESBITT'S	1 00
HERNANDO	1 25
LOVE'S	1 65
COLDWATER	1 75
SENATOBIA	2 25
COMO	2 65
SARDIS	3 10
TALLAHATCHIE	3 25
BATESVILLE	3 70
LONG CREEK	3 90
POPE'S	4 00
HARRISON	4 35
OAKLAND	4 75
GARNER	5 25
HARDY	5 50
GRENADA	6 00

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

Good for ten or twenty trips, to be used within sixty and ninety days respectively, will be sold at the following rates:

BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND—	Good for 10 trips.	Good for 20 trips.
WHITE'S	$ 4 00	$ 7 00
HORN LAKE	7 00	12 00
NESBITT'S	9 00	17 00
HERNANDO	11 50	21 00
LOVE'S	14 50	27 00
COLDWATER	16 00	30 00
SENATOBIA	18 50	35 00
COMO	22 00	40 00
SARDIS	25 00	45 00
TALLAHATCHIE	28 00	50 00
BATESVILLE	30 00	54 00
LONG CREEK	32 00	58 00
POPE'S	34 00	62 00
HARRISON	36 00	65 00
OAKLAND	39 00	70 00
TULLATOBA	41 50	75 00
GARNER	43 50	78 50
HARDY	46 00	82 00
GRENADA	50 00	85 00

C. P. OAKLEY, General Ticket Agent. A. S. LIVERMOORE, Gen'l Superintendent. nov1 w

PASSENGERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

—BY THE—

"OLD RELIABLE" ROUTE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,

—TO THE—

North and East,

—CARRYING THE—

Great Through Mail.

ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

—FROM—

Memphis to New York

Without Ferry or Omnibus changes or delay, and is one hundred and eighty-nine miles shorter to Washington, and ninety-eight miles shorter to New York than any other route,

From Memphis and all intervening points, to

Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Richmond.

Fare to New York,	$38 25
do Washington	34 25
do Baltimore	35 25
do Philadelphia	36 25
do Boston	45 00

TRAINS leave Memphis and Charleston Depot as follows: **6.40 a.m.** This train arrives at Nashville

Eight Hours in Advance

Of any train leaving Memphis on same day. **6.10 p.m.**—This train arrives at Nashville

Two Hours in Advance

Of Night Express by any other route. Smooth track, better equipments, and quicker time, than by any other route.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Checks given at depots or private residences when ordered at the office of the Company.

Fare as Low as by Any Other Route.

Tickets to all parts can be procured at the general office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 278 Main street, corner Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

A. A. BARNES, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
G. W. UPRIGHT, Passenger Agent.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. oc22

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.

Change of Time.

ON and after SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1867, until further notice, the Passenger Train will

Leave Memphis Daily at 5 p.m.,

One hour earlier than heretofore.

Train Arrives at Memphis Daily at 9.45 a.m.

This change is made temporarily, by request of numerous patrons of the road.

Parties wishing to leave Memphis at night and return in the morning, can purchase commutation tickets for twenty trips, to any point or tickets good for one month, at reduced rates, by applying at this office.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
oct19 1w General Superintendent.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at **4.30 p.m.**, and arrives at Nashville at **6.40 a.m.** next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

in advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at **11:00 p.m.**, and arrives at Nashville at **4:00 p.m.** next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 257½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. SAM. B JONES, Gen'l Sup't. ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, will call at any part of the city of steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES,
October 1, 1867. Sup't M. C. T. Co. oct tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at **4:30** p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM. B. JONES, General Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct tf

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street,

Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering.

my9 tf

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us aul tf

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET

aul4 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No 37 Union Street, Memphis Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

No. 388 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

ELSON'S

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE!

297 Main Street.

"Break" in the New York Markets.

OUR Buyer in New York having bought during the recent "Break," a large Stock of Goods at Panic Prices, we shall offer

For This Week Only,

Commencing October 28th,

Best Fast Color Calicos, 12½ cents;
Fine Yard Wide Bleached Domestics, 12½ cents per yard—former price, 20 cents;
All Wool Flannels, 50 cents per yard;
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair;
Wahlborn's Corsets, $1 25 per pair;
A complete stock of Mourning Goods;
Fine Brown Domestics, 12½ cents per yard;
Satinet for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 25 cents per yard;

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

A New and Complete Stock will be opened and offered at Panic Prices.

Remember, we offer these Goods for THIS WEEK ONLY, as we are confident that the same goods will be worth DOUBLE the Price we are asking now in ten days.

All our stock is fresh and seasonable, and bought during the Panic in New York within the last two weeks.

GENTS' CLOTHING,

A Full and Complete Stock at very low prices. Gents' Winter Pants, from $1 25 to $5 a pair; Cloth Cassimere and Velvet Vests, from $1 25 to $5 each;

Fine Business Coats, from $4 to $6 50 each;
Heavy Overcoats, from $5 to $12 50 each;
Men's Hats, from $1 to $4;
Gents Boots and Shoes from Panic Auctions, and selling at a Reduction of regular prices.
Ladies' Shoes from Auction;
Gents' Underwear at a great Reduction;
Ribbons, Buttons, Trimmings, etc., a full and complete stock, are included in our late purchases, and will be offered at the same low rates.

A dollar saved is two earned. Remember this, and buy your goods at

ELSON'S MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,
oc27 297 Main street.

Warranted the Greatest Remedy in the World.

DR. C. W